

## DS481 Low Power RS-485/RS-422 Multipoint Transceiver with Sleep Mode

Check for Samples: [DS481](#)

### FEATURES

- Meets TIA/EIA RS-485 Multipoint Standard
- Sleep Mode Reduces  $I_{CC}$  to 0.2  $\mu A$
- Guaranteed Full Load Output Voltage ( $V_{OD3}$ )
- Low Quiescent Current: 200  $\mu A$  typ
- -7V to +12V Common-mode Input Voltage Range
- TRI-STATE Outputs on Driver and Receiver
- AC Performance:
  - Driver Transition Time: 25 ns typ
  - Driver Propagation Delay: 40 ns typ
  - Driver Skew: 1 ns typ
  - Receiver Propagation Delay: 200 ns typ
  - Receiver Skew: 20 ns typ
- Half-duplex Flow Through Pinout
- Operates From a Single 5V Supply
- Allows up to 64 Transceivers on the Bus
- Current-limiting and Thermal Shutdown for Driver Overload Protection
- Industrial Temperature Range Operation
- Pin and Functional Compatible with MAX481C and MAX481E

### DESCRIPTION

The DS481 is a low-power transceiver for RS-485 and RS-422 communication. The device contains one driver and one receiver. The drivers slew rate allows for operation up to 2.0 Mbps (see [Applications Information](#)).

The transceiver draws 200  $\mu A$  of supply current when unloaded or 0.2  $\mu A$  when in the automatic sleep mode. Sleep mode is activated by inactivity on the enables (DE and RE<sup>(1)</sup>). Holding DE =L and RE<sup>(1)</sup> =H for greater than 600 ns will enable the sleep mode. The DS481 operates from a single +5V supply.

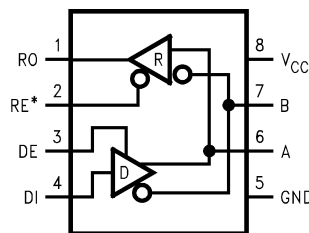
The driver is short-circuit current limited and is protected against excessive power dissipation by thermal shutdown circuitry that places the driver outputs into TRI-STATE (High Impedance state) under fault conditions. The driver guarantees a minimum of 1.5V differential output voltage with maximum loading across the common mode range ( $V_{OD3}$ ).

The receiver has a failsafe feature that guarantees a logic-high output if the input is open circuit.

The DS481 is available in a surface mount package and is characterized for Industrial temperature range operation.

(1) Non Terminated, Open Input only

### Connection and Logic Diagram



\*Non Terminated, Open Input only

**Figure 1. SOIC Package**



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**Table 1. Pin Descriptions**

| Pin Name                                | Number | DESCRIPTION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RO                                      | 1      | Receiver Output: When RE (Receiver Enable) is LOW, the receiver is enabled (ON), if DO/RI $\geq$ DO <sup>(1)</sup> /RI <sup>(1)</sup> by 200 mV, RO will be HIGH. If DO/RI $\leq$ DO <sup>(1)</sup> /RI <sup>(1)</sup> by 200 mV, RO will be LOW. Additionally RO will be HIGH for OPEN (Non-terminated) Inputs. |
| RE <sup>(1)</sup>                       | 2      | Receiver Output Enable: When RE <sup>(1)</sup> is LOW the receiver output is enabled. When RE <sup>(1)</sup> is HIGH, the receiver output is in TRI-STATE (OFF). When RE <sup>(1)</sup> is HIGH and DE is LOW, the device will enter a low-current sleep mode after 600 ns.                                      |
| DE                                      | 3      | Driver Output Enable: When DE is HIGH, the driver outputs are enabled. When DE is LOW, the driver outputs are in TRI-STATE (OFF). When RE <sup>(1)</sup> is HIGH and DE is LOW, the device will enter a low-current sleep mode after 600 ns.                                                                     |
| DI                                      | 4      | Driver Input: When DE (Driver Enable) is HIGH, the driver is enabled, if DI is LOW, then DO/RI will be LOW and DO <sup>(1)</sup> /RI <sup>(1)</sup> will be HIGH. If DI is HIGH, then DO/RI is HIGH and DO <sup>(1)</sup> /RI <sup>(1)</sup> is LOW.                                                             |
| GND                                     | 5      | Ground Connection.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| DO/RI                                   | 6      | Driver Output/Receiver Input, 485 Bus Pin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| DO <sup>(1)</sup><br>/RI <sup>(1)</sup> | 7      | Driver Output/Receiver Input, 485 Bus Pin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| V <sub>CC</sub>                         | 8      | Positive Power Supply Connection: Recommended operating range for V <sub>CC</sub> is +4.75V to +5.25V.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

(1) Non Terminated, Open Input only

**Truth Table**

| DRIVER SECTION    |                  |                     |                  |                      |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| RE <sup>(1)</sup> | DE               | DI                  | A                | B                    |
| X <sup>(2)</sup>  | H                | H                   | H                | L                    |
| X <sup>(2)</sup>  | H                | L                   | L                | H                    |
| X <sup>(2)</sup>  | L                | X <sup>(2)</sup>    | Z <sup>(2)</sup> | Z <sup>(2)</sup> (3) |
| RECEIVER SECTION  |                  |                     |                  |                      |
| RE <sup>(1)</sup> | DE               | A-B                 |                  | RO                   |
| L                 | L                | $\geq +0.2V$        |                  | H                    |
| L                 | L                | $\leq -0.2V$        |                  | L                    |
| H                 | X <sup>(2)</sup> | X <sup>(2)</sup>    |                  | Z <sup>(2)</sup> (3) |
| L                 | L                | OPEN <sup>(1)</sup> |                  | H                    |

(1) Non Terminated, Open Input only

(2) X = indeterminate

Z = TRI-STATE

(3) Device enters sleep mode if enable conditions are held &gt; 600 ns, DE = L and RE = H. RE is Non Terminated and Open Input only.



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>(1)(2)</sup>

|                                                  |                              |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )                      | +12V                         |
| Enable Input Voltage<br>(RE <sup>(3)</sup> , DE) | –0.5V to ( $V_{CC} + 0.5V$ ) |
| Driver Input Voltage (DI)                        | –0.5V to ( $V_{CC} + 0.5V$ ) |
| Driver Output Voltage (A, B)                     | –14V to +14V                 |
| Receiver Input Voltage (A, B)                    | –14V to +14V                 |
| Receiver Output Voltage (RO)                     | –0.5V to ( $V_{CC} + 0.5V$ ) |
| Maximum Package Power Dissipation @ +25°C        |                              |
| D0008A Package                                   | 1.19W                        |
| Derate D0008A Package 9.5 mW/°C above +25°C      |                              |
| Maximum Package Power Dissipation @ +70°C        |                              |
| D0008A Package                                   | 0.76W                        |
| Storage Temperature Range                        | –65°C to +150°C              |
| Lead Temperature Range                           |                              |
| (Soldering, 4 sec.)                              | +260°C                       |
| ESD (HBM)                                        | ≥2 kV                        |

- (1) “Absolute Maximum Ratings” are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. They are not meant to imply that the devices should be operated at these limits. The table of “Electrical Characteristics” specifies conditions of device operation.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) Non Terminated, Open Input only

## Recommended Operating Conditions

|                             | Min   | Typ  | Max   | Units |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) | +4.75 | +5.0 | +5.25 | V     |
| Operating Free Air          |       |      |       |       |
| Temperature ( $T_A$ )       |       |      |       |       |
| DS481T                      | –40   | +25  | +85   | °C    |
| Bus Common Mode Voltage     | –7    |      | +12   | V     |

## Electrical Characteristics

Over Supply Voltage and Operating Temperature Ranges, unless otherwise specified <sup>(1) (2)</sup>

| Parameter        |                                                                       | Test Conditions                                                                  | Pin  | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| V <sub>OD1</sub> | Differential Driver Output Voltage                                    | (No Load)                                                                        | A, B | 1.5 |     | 5   | V     |
| V <sub>OD2</sub> | Differential Driver Output Voltage with Load                          | R <sub>L</sub> = 50Ω, (RS422), <a href="#">Figure 2</a>                          |      | 2   | 2.8 |     | V     |
|                  |                                                                       | R <sub>L</sub> = 27Ω, (RS485), <a href="#">Figure 2</a>                          |      | 1.5 | 2.3 | 5   | V     |
| ΔV <sub>OD</sub> | Change in Magnitude of Output Differential Voltage                    | R <sub>L</sub> = 27Ω or 50Ω <sup>(3)</sup>                                       |      |     |     | 0.2 | V     |
| V <sub>OD3</sub> | Differential Driver Output Voltage—Full Load with Max V <sub>CM</sub> | R1 = 54Ω, R2 = 375Ω<br>V <sub>TEST</sub> = -7V to +12V, <a href="#">Figure 3</a> |      | 1.5 | 2.0 | 5   | V     |
| V <sub>OC</sub>  | Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage                                     | R <sub>L</sub> = 27Ω or 50Ω, <a href="#">Figure 2</a>                            |      | 0   |     | 3   | V     |
| ΔV <sub>OC</sub> | Change in Magnitude of Common-Mode Output Voltage                     | R <sub>L</sub> = 27Ω or 50Ω, <a href="#">Figure 2</a> <sup>(3)</sup>             |      |     |     | 0.2 | V     |

- (1) Current into device pins is defined as positive. Current out of device pins is defined as negative. All voltages are referenced to ground except  $V_{OD1/2/3}$  and  $V_{ID}$ .
- (2) All typicals are given for:  $V_{CC} = +5.0V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .
- (3)  $\Delta|V_{OD}|$  and  $\Delta|V_{OC}|$  are changes in magnitude of  $V_{OD}$  and  $V_{OC}$  respectively, that occur when the input changes state.

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Over Supply Voltage and Operating Temperature Ranges, unless otherwise specified <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>

| Parameter         |                                                                        | Test Conditions                                                  |        | Pin                          | Min | Typ  | Max  | Units |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|
| V <sub>IH</sub>   | Input High Voltage                                                     |                                                                  |        | DI, DE,<br>RE <sup>(4)</sup> | 2.0 |      |      | V     |
| V <sub>IL</sub>   | Input Low Voltage                                                      |                                                                  |        |                              |     |      | 0.8  | V     |
| I <sub>IN1</sub>  | Input Current                                                          | V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V or V <sub>CC</sub>                          |        |                              |     |      | ±2   | μA    |
| I <sub>IN2</sub>  | Input Current <sup>(5)</sup><br>DE = 0V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 0V or 5.25V | V <sub>IN</sub> = +12V                                           | DS481T | A, B                         | 0   | 190  | 500  | μA    |
|                   |                                                                        | V <sub>IN</sub> = -7V                                            |        |                              | 0   | -100 | -400 | μA    |
| V <sub>TH</sub>   | Receiver Differential Threshold Voltage                                | -7V ≤ V <sub>CM</sub> ≤ +12V                                     |        |                              |     | -0.2 |      | 0.2   |
| ΔV <sub>TH</sub>  | Receiver Input Hysteresis                                              | V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V                                             |        |                              |     | 70   |      | mV    |
| V <sub>OH</sub>   | Receiver Output High Voltage                                           | I <sub>O</sub> = -4 mA, V <sub>ID</sub> = 0.2V                   |        | RO                           | 3.5 |      |      | V     |
| V <sub>OL</sub>   | Receiver Output Low Voltage                                            | I <sub>O</sub> = 4 mA, V <sub>ID</sub> = -0.2V                   |        |                              |     |      | 0.5  | V     |
| I <sub>OZR</sub>  | TRI-STATE Output Current at Receiver                                   | 0.4V ≤ V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 2.4V                                     |        |                              |     |      | ±1   | μA    |
| R <sub>IN</sub>   | Receiver Input Resistance                                              | -7V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ +12V                                     | DS481T | A, B                         | 24  |      |      | kΩ    |
| I <sub>CC</sub>   | No-Load Supply Current <sup>(6)</sup>                                  | DE = V <sub>CC</sub> , RE <sup>(4)</sup> = 0V or V <sub>CC</sub> |        | V <sub>CC</sub>              |     | 200  | 500  | μA    |
|                   |                                                                        | DE = 0V, RE <sup>(4)</sup> = 0V or V <sub>CC</sub>               |        |                              |     | 200  | 500  | μA    |
| I <sub>CCX</sub>  | Sleep Mode Supply Current                                              | DE = GND<br>RE <sup>(4)</sup> = V <sub>CC</sub> (Figure 15)      |        | V <sub>CC</sub>              |     | 0.2  | 10   | μA    |
| I <sub>OSD1</sub> | Driver Short Circuit Current, V <sub>O</sub> = HIGH                    | -7V ≤ V <sub>O</sub> ≤ +12V                                      |        | A, B                         |     |      | 250  | mA    |
| I <sub>OSD2</sub> | Driver Short Circuit Current, V <sub>O</sub> = LOW                     | -7V ≤ V <sub>O</sub> ≤ +12V                                      |        |                              |     |      | -250 | mA    |
| I <sub>OSR</sub>  | Receiver Short Circuit Current                                         | V <sub>O</sub> = GND                                             |        | RO                           | 7   |      | 85   | mA    |

(4) Non Terminated, Open Input only.

(5) I<sub>IN2</sub> includes the receiver input current and driver TRI-STATE leakage current.

(6) Supply current specification is valid for loaded transmitters when DE = 0V or enabled (DE = H) with no load.

## Switching Characteristics

Over Supply Voltage and Operating Temperature Ranges, unless otherwise specified <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>

| Parameter   | Test Conditions                                                                                                 | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| $t_{PLHD}$  | Driver Differential Propagation Delay—Low to High<br>$R_L = 54\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$                   | 10  | 40  | 80  | ns    |
| $t_{PHLD}$  | Driver Differential Propagation Delay—High to Low                                                               | 10  | 39  | 80  | ns    |
| $t_{SKEW}$  | Differential Skew $ t_{PHLD} - t_{PLHD} $                                                                       | 0   | 1   | 10  | ns    |
| $t_r$       | Driver Rise Time                                                                                                | 3   | 25  | 50  | ns    |
| $t_f$       | Driver Fall Time                                                                                                | 3   | 25  | 50  | ns    |
| $t_{ZH}$    | Driver Enable to Output High<br>$C_L = 100\text{ pF}$                                                           |     | 50  | 200 | ns    |
| $t_{ZL}$    | Driver Enable to Output Low<br>$C_L = 100\text{ pF}$                                                            |     | 65  | 200 | ns    |
| $t_{LZ}$    | Driver Disable from Output Low<br>$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$                                                          |     | 80  | 200 | ns    |
| $t_{HZ}$    | Driver Disable from Output High<br>$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$                                                         |     | 80  | 200 | ns    |
| $t_{PSH}$   | Driver Enable from Sleep Mode to Output High<br>$C_L = 100\text{ pF}$<br><sup>(4)</sup> (Figure 6, Figure 7)    | 70  | 98  | 250 | ns    |
| $t_{PSL}$   | Driver Enable from Sleep Mode to Output Low<br>$C_L = 100\text{ pF}$<br><sup>(4)</sup> (Figure 8, Figure 9)     | 70  | 98  | 250 | ns    |
| $t_{PLHD}$  | Receiver Differential Propagation Delay—Low to High<br>$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (RO)                                | 30  | 190 | 400 | ns    |
| $t_{PHLD}$  | Receiver Differential Propagation Delay—High to Low                                                             | 30  | 210 | 400 | ns    |
| $t_{SKEW}$  | Differential Skew $ t_{PHLD} - t_{PLHD} $                                                                       | 0   | 20  | 50  | ns    |
| $t_{ZH}$    | Receiver Enable to Output High<br>$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$                                                          |     | 45  | 150 | ns    |
| $t_{ZL}$    | Receiver Enable to Output Low                                                                                   |     | 40  | 150 | ns    |
| $t_{LZ}$    | Receiver Disable from Output Low                                                                                |     | 50  | 150 | ns    |
| $t_{HZ}$    | Receiver Disable from Output High                                                                               |     | 55  | 150 | ns    |
| $t_{PSH}$   | Receiver Enable from Sleep Mode to Output High<br>$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$<br><sup>(4)</sup> (Figure 12, Figure 14) | 70  | 97  | 250 | ns    |
| $t_{PSL}$   | Receiver Enable from Sleep Mode to Output Low<br>$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$<br><sup>(4)</sup> (Figure 12, Figure 13)  | 70  | 95  | 250 | ns    |
| $t_{SLEEP}$ | Time to Sleep (Device)<br>DE = L and RE <sup>(5)</sup> = H<br>(Figure 15)                                       | 50  |     | 600 | ns    |
| $f_{max}$   | Maximum Data Rate<br><sup>(6)</sup>                                                                             | 2.0 |     |     | Mbps  |

(1) All typicals are given for:  $V_{CC} = +5.0V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .

(2)  $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ,  $t_r$  and  $t_f \leq 6\text{ ns}$ ,  $Z_O = 50\Omega$ .

(3)  $C_L$  includes jig and probe capacitance.

(4) For enable from sleep mode delays DE = L and RE = H for greater than 600 ns prior to test (device is in sleep mode). RE is Non Terminated, Open Input only.

(5) Non Terminated, Open Input only

(6)  $f_{max}$  is the guaranteed data rate for 50 ft of twisted pair cable.  $f_{max}$  may be conservatively determined from the ratio of driver transition time ( $t_r$ ) to the data rate unit interval ( $1/f_{max}$ ). Using a 10% ratio yields  $f_{max} = (0.1)/50\text{ ns} = 2.0\text{ Mb/s}$ . Higher data rates may be supported by allowing larger ratios.

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

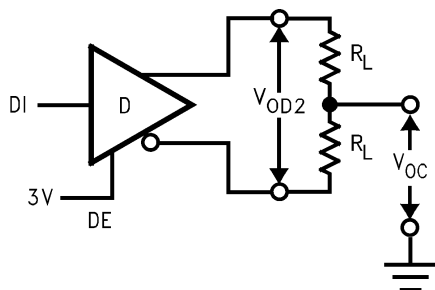
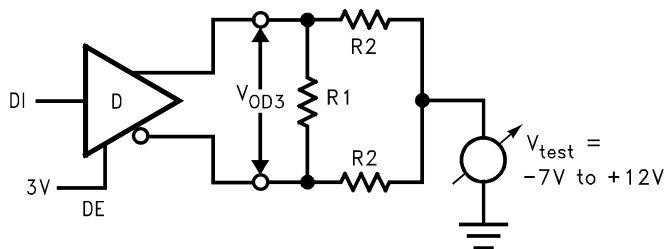
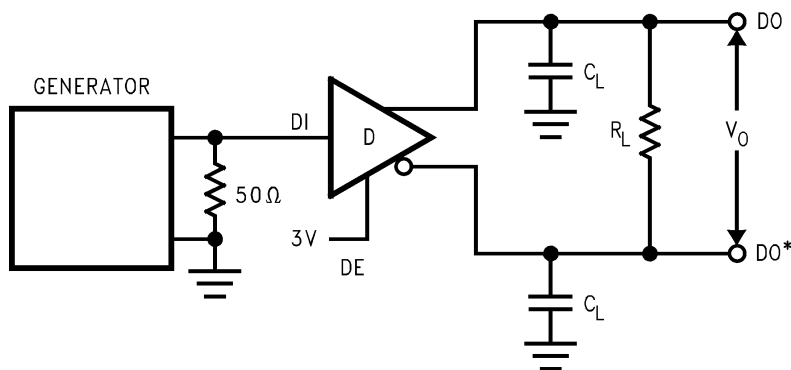
Figure 2.  $V_{OD}$ Figure 3.  $V_{OD3}$ 

Figure 4.

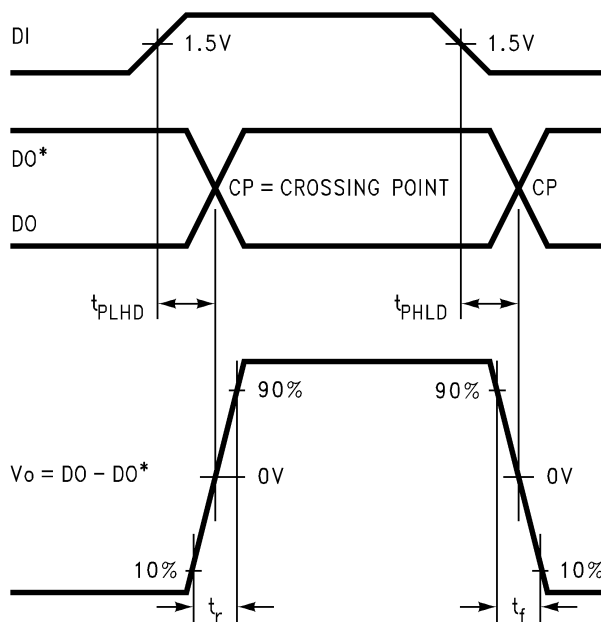


Figure 5.

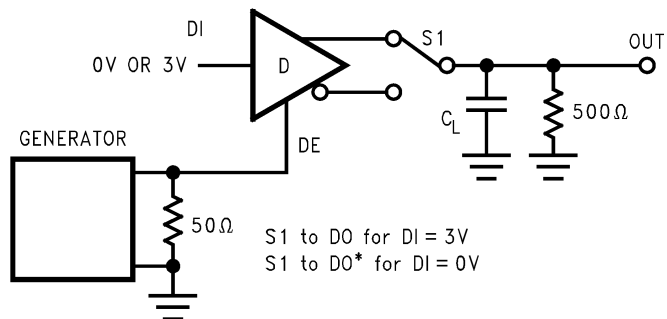


Figure 6.

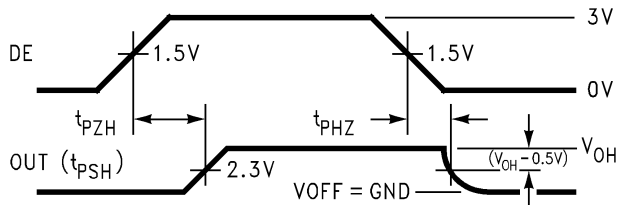


Figure 7.

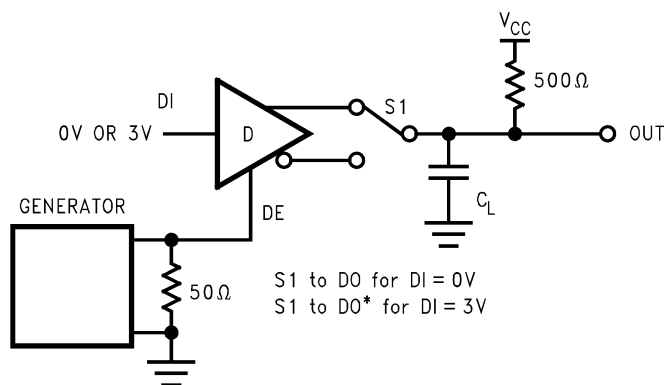


Figure 8.

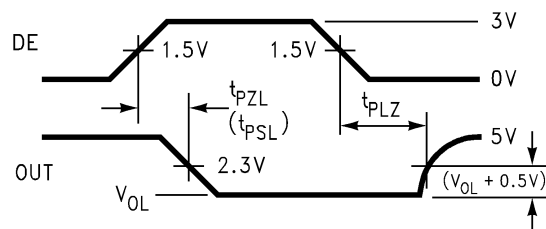


Figure 9.

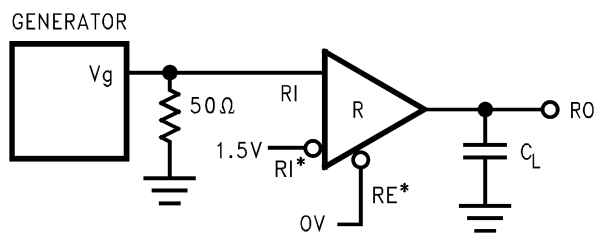


Figure 10.

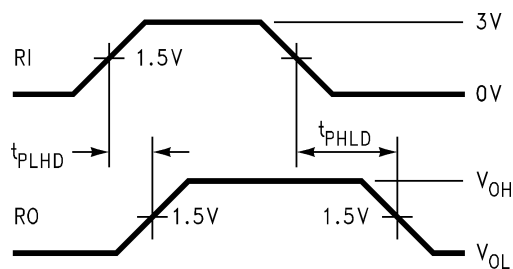


Figure 11.

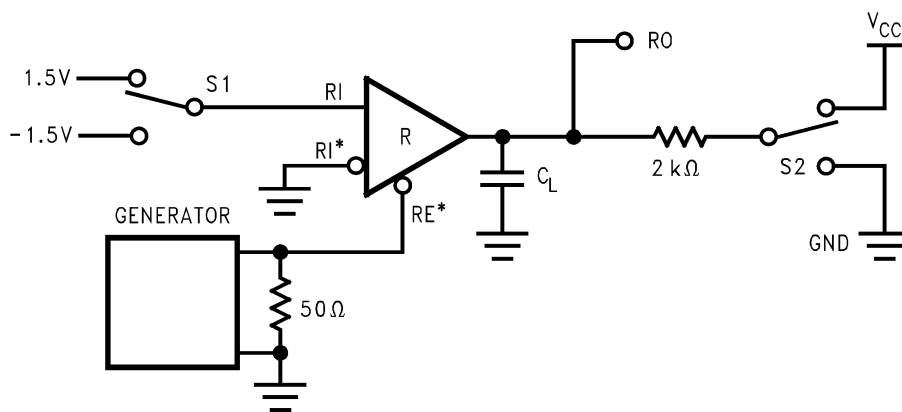


Figure 12.

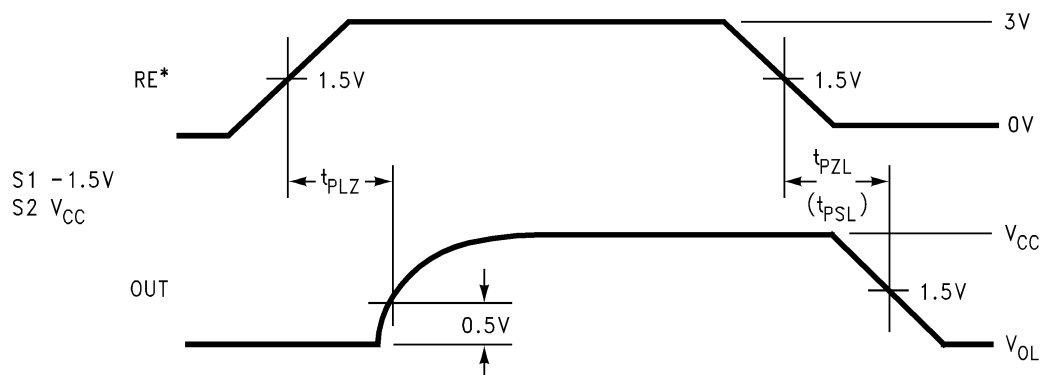


Figure 13.

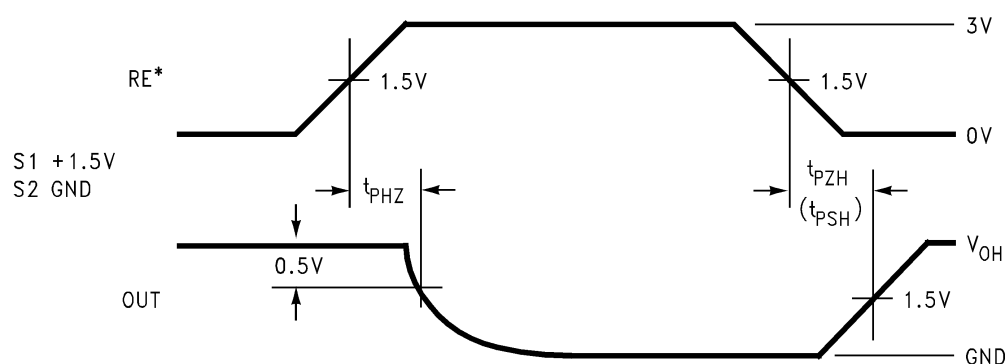
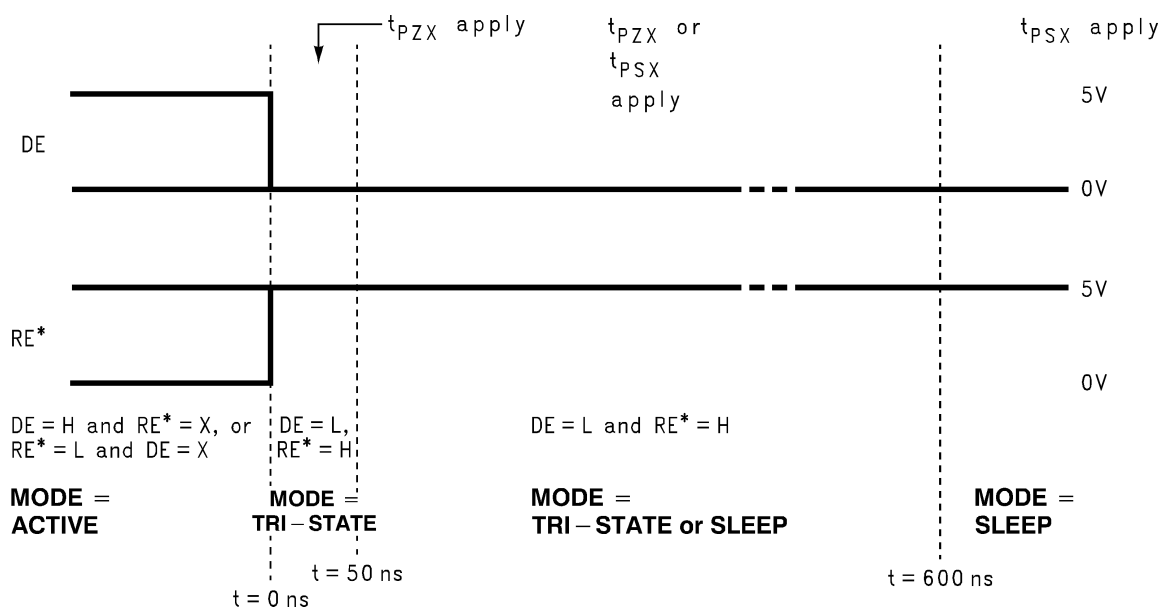


Figure 14.



\*Note: Non Terminated, Open Input only

Figure 15. Entering Sleep Mode Conditions (modes and exit parameters shown)



## Unit Load

A unit load for an RS-485 receiver is defined by the input current versus the input voltage curve. The gray shaded region is the defined operating range from  $-7\text{V}$  to  $+12\text{V}$ . The top border extending from  $-3\text{V}$  at  $0\text{ mA}$  to  $+12\text{V}$  at  $+1\text{ mA}$  is defined as one unit load. Likewise, the bottom border extending from  $+5\text{V}$  at  $0\text{ mA}$  to  $-7\text{V}$  at  $-0.8\text{ mA}$  is also defined as one unit load (see Figure 16). An RS-485 driver is capable of driving up to 32 unit loads. This allows up to 32 nodes on a single bus. Although sufficient for many applications, it is sometimes desirable to have even more nodes.

The DS481 has  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit load and will allow up to 64 nodes guaranteed over temperature.

For a  $\frac{1}{2}$  UL device the top and bottom borders shown in Figure 16 are scaled. Both  $0\text{ mA}$  reference points at  $+5\text{V}$  and  $-3\text{V}$  stay the same. The other reference points are  $+12\text{V}$  at  $+0.5\text{ mA}$  for the top border and  $-7\text{V}$  at  $-0.4\text{ mA}$  for the bottom border (see Figure 16). Again, both  $0\text{ mA}$  reference points at  $+5\text{V}$  and  $-3\text{V}$  stay the same. The other reference points are  $+12\text{V}$  at  $+0.25\text{ mA}$  for the top border and  $-7\text{V}$  at  $-0.2\text{ mA}$  for the bottom border (see Figure 16).

The advantage of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  UL device is the increased number of nodes on one bus. In a single master multi-slave type of application where the number of slaves exceeds 32, the DS481 may save in the cost of extra devices like repeaters, extra media like cable, and/or extra components like resistors.

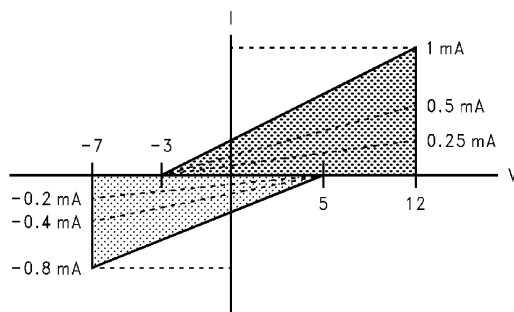


Figure 16. Input Current vs Input Voltage Operating Range

## Sleep Mode

The DS481 features an automatic sleep mode that allows the device to save power when not transmitting data. Since the sleep mode is automatic, no external components are required. It may be used as little or as much as the application requires. The more the feature is utilized, the more power it saves.

The sleep mode is automatically entered when both the driver and receiver are disabled. This occurs when both the DE pin is asserted to a logic low and the RE<sup>(7)</sup> pin is asserted to a logic high. Once both pins are asserted the device will enter sleep mode after 50 ns. The DS481 is guaranteed to go into sleep mode within 600 ns after both pins are asserted. The device wakes up (comes out of sleep mode) when either the DE pin is asserted to a logic high and/or the RE<sup>(7)</sup> pin is asserted to a logic low. After the device enters sleep mode it will take longer for the device to wake up than it does for the device to enable from TRI-STATE. Refer to datasheet specifications  $t_{PSL}$  and  $t_{PSH}$  and compare with  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$  for timing differences.

The benefit of the DS481 is definitely its power savings. When active the device has a maximum  $I_{CC}$  of  $500\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ . When in sleep mode the device has a maximum  $I_{CC}$  of only  $10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , which is 50 times less power than when active. The  $I_{CC}$  when the device is active is already very low but when in sleep mode the  $I_{CC}$  is ultra low.

(7) Non Terminated, Open Input only

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

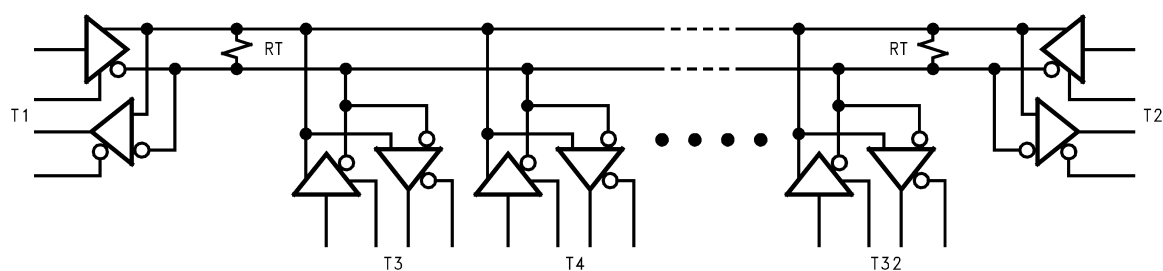


Figure 17. Multipoint RS-485 Application

## REVISION HISTORY

### Changes from Revision A (March 2013) to Revision B

### Page

- Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format ..... [10](#)

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status<br>(1) | Package Type | Package<br>Drawing | Pins | Package<br>Qty | Eco Plan<br>(2)            | Lead/Ball Finish<br>(6) | MSL Peak Temp<br>(3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking<br>(4/5) | Samples |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------|
| DS481TM/NOPB     | LIFEBUY       | SOIC         | D                  | 8    | 95             | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | -40 to 85    | DS481<br>TM             |         |
| DS481TMX/NOPB    | LIFEBUY       | SOIC         | D                  | 8    | 2500           | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | CU SN                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM   | -40 to 85    | DS481<br>TM             |         |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

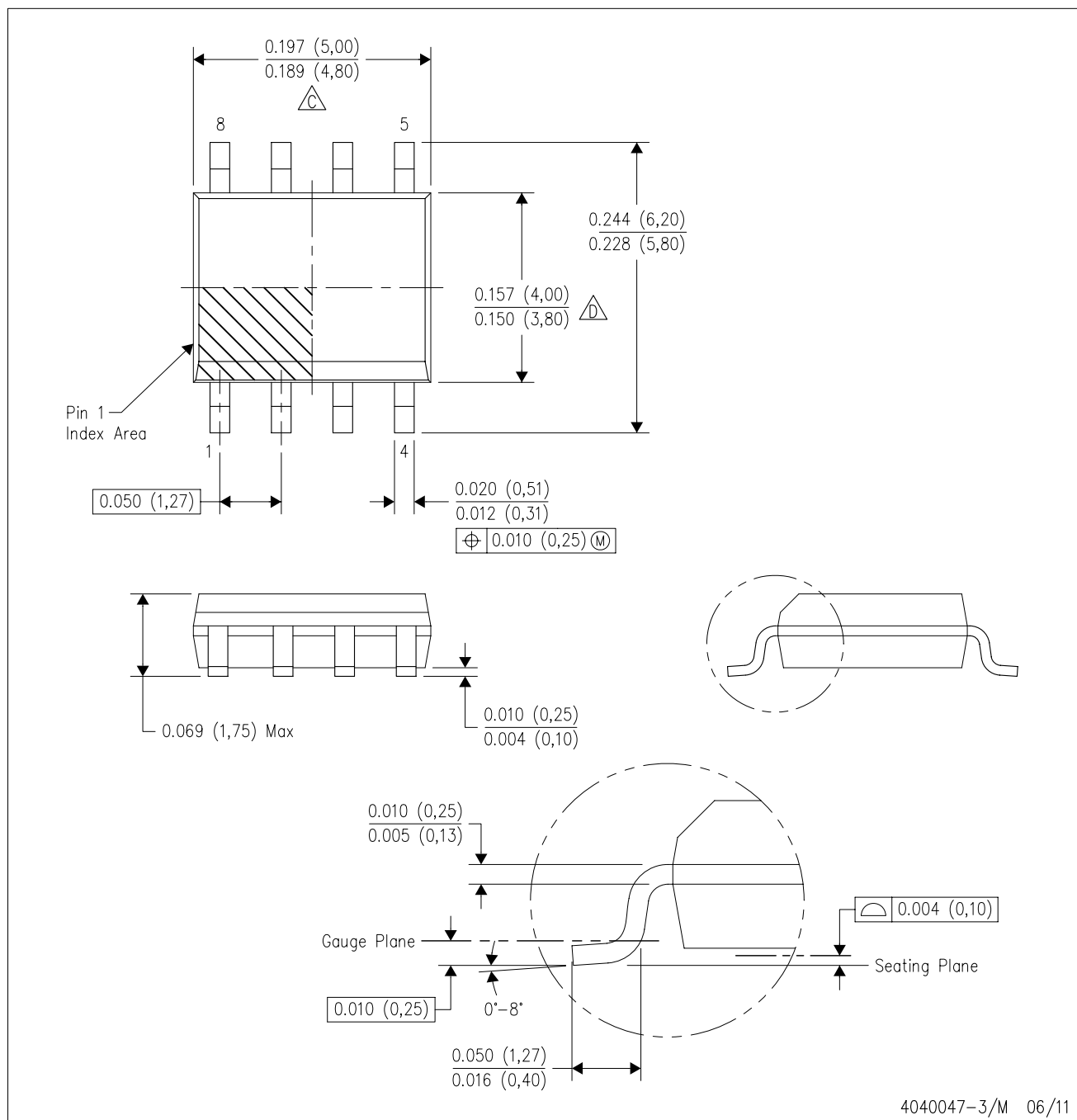
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D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



## NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- $\triangle C$  Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
- $\triangle D$  Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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